The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,558.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 65
" including postage..... " 73
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 35
" including postage..... " 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town .. " 18
" including postage..... " 19
Single Copy for Cash..... " 0 4
Back Numbers..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 2 0
Second Ditto ..... " 1 8
Third Ditto ..... " 1 6
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 12 As. per line.
Time, Trade, or Auction advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BIRTHS & A.

DIED.

NEWTON—February 14th, at No 1, Strand Road, Mazagon, the wife of Alfred Newton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HARPER—February 12th, at No 2, Kyd Street, George, the infant son of George Harper, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 4 days.

MARAS.

BIRTH.

BURN—February 7th, at Mounsabad, the wife of Dr. G. A. Burn, of Cornet H. C., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Muscat, touching at Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
" Kurrachee on.....12th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Downie, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the American Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night, unless the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Passengers booked through to Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokosuma.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15th	Leave Cuncolim	1 & 15
" Goa	2	" Beitul	2
" Mangalore	3	" Cochin	3
" Cannanore	4	" Tellicherry	4
" Calicut	5	" Mangalore	5
" Cochin	7	" Cannanore	7
" Tellicherry	8	" Calicut	8
" Mahé	9	" Mahé	9
" Cuncolim	10	" Goa	10
" Beitul	11	" Bombay	11
" Vingorla	12	" Vingorla	12
" Goa	13	" Beitul	13
" Bombay	14	" Cuncolim	14
Arrive Bombay	15th	Arrive Bombay	15th

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the intermediate ports, touching at Calicut and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st and 15th will proceed to Tuticorin and Cape with the Peninsular Company's Steamers.

Arrangement expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilgherie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Main Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Colaba.	Apollo.	Gowalia Tank.	Mandvee.	Carnac Bunder.	Dhurumtur.

FARES.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	0
Second Class ...	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 8	12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows and further notice:—

Between Colaba, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A.M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A.M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P.M.

Return Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months issued at Rs. 50.

J. R. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N.B.—Season Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamer.	
Bombay	Saturday.	Cochin ..... Dep.	Saturday.
Cochin	Monday.	Beypore ..... "	Sunday.
Beypore	Monday.	Calicut ..... "	Sunday.
Calicut	Monday.	Tellicherry ... "	Monday.
Tellicherry	Tuesday.	Cannanore ... "	Tuesday.
Cannanore	Tuesday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Coompta ..... "	Wednesday.
Coompta	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... "	Wednesday.
Carwar	Wednesday.	Goa ..... "	Wednesday.
Goa	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... "	Thursday.
Vingorla	Thursday.	Bombay ..... "	Thursday.
Bombay	Friday.	Cochin ..... "	Friday.

Cargo will be despatched according to the above table on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Steam Ship "MULA" 800 Tons, Captain Gould, will be despatched to the above ports about the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th February 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Sailing in March).

THE new Iron Ship "ALBERT VICTOR," A 1 12 years, 1184 tons. Superior accommodation for first rates of Passage Apply to Captain T. CLARKE, or to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To Sail in March.

SHIP "DULLEP SINGH," 1200 tons register, J. W. JENNINGS, Commander. For Passage apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Agents, or on board JENNINGS on board

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)

WILL SAIL 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED," late "PUNJAUB," A. No. 1745 tons register, A 1. at Lloyds for 15 years, will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the fastest sailers offers a first-rate opportunity to shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, immediate application should be made at once to

THE PENINSULAR ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LIMITED).

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *The Tweed*

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

To sail about 1st proximo.

THE new Clipper Ship "DILAWUE," A. 1, 12 years at Lloyds, 1,303 Tons register, James H. Bazalee, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co, Agts to Ship *Dilawur*

Bombay, 15th February 1867

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Ship "MAY QUEEN," A 1, 7 years, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick and rapid despatch. For Freight, apply to Captain JENNIE on board, or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Esquire Building, 23, Apollo Street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the Skin.—No cases of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefitted when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions which had resisted all other modes of treatment and periodically become worse from year to year have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand: it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and indeed in all painful eruptions, and may always be safely applied by any ordinary attendant.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 6th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

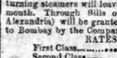
First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rainford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched on the 5th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, took Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 24 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 27 9 9 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited) and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould has appointed Wednesday the 27th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House, to proceed with the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company. Copies of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing and grounds of objections if any of the contributories should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday the 23th day of February next.—Dated the 1st day of February 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL, Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 1st day of March at 2 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed at the General Meeting held on Tuesday the 12th day of February instant, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

2nd. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their Remuneration (if any).

3rd. To pass an Extraordinary Resolution vesting the Liquidator or Liquidators, so to be appointed, with all the powers to compromise which are authorized to be granted by Section 174 of the Indian Companies Act 1866

CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the issuance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.

J. C. HARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

CHARLES H. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.

R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made in the first instance by application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

BOMBAY RACES.—GRAND STAND—REDUCED PRICES.

First Class.

Season Ticket for the remaining five days...Rs. 10
Chairs..... " 3
Benches..... " 2

Second Class.

Chairs..... Rs. 2
Benches..... " 1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY the 23rd February 1867, at 3 P. M., at the Offices of Messrs. B. & A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle:

Business.

1st To receive the Repot of the Directors.

2nd. The Statement of Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1866.

3rd. And to transact such other business as shall be presented at the Meeting in the Report of the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL.—10 Rupees per Share, making 50 Rupees per Share paid.

The Board of Directors hereby give NOTICE that they have THIS DAY made a Call of 10 Rupees per Share on the Shares in the Capital of this Company, on which only 40 Rupees per Share have hitherto been paid, the same to be paid by Shareholders registered as residing in India on or before FRIDAY, the 15th day of March 1867, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, in Calcutta or Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board,
HERBERT BEACH, Secretary.

9, Sise Lane, Bucklersbury, London, 17th January 1867.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th February 1867, and not later, for the supply by Contract of the Articles specified in the Schedules named in the following list.

Forms of Tenders and Copies of Schedules, together with any other information appertaining thereto, can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Storekeeper between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article comprised in the Schedule or Schedules tendered for.

Parties may tender for the Articles comprised in one or more Schedules, but not for portions only of such Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit, and must be superscribed as "Tender for Schedule No. ——."

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any Tender. The Deposits of the unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned.

LIST.

Details.	Period for which contract is to last.	When and to whom supplies are to be delivered, and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Deposit to be lodged with the Tender	Quality of supply.
			Rs.	
Schedule No. 1. For the supply of Iron Works or Hardware, &c.....	From 16th March to 31st December 1867.	At the Municipal Stores or as may be otherwise ordered in writing from time to time and within the time specified.	2,000	Unexceptionable.
Schedule No. 2. For the supply of Leather Articles, &c			50	
Schedule No. 3. For the supply of Timber, Wood Works, &c			500	
Schedule No. 4. For the supply of Baskets, Bamboo, Canes, &c			100	
Schedule No. 5. For the supply of Buckets Wooden, &c			25	
Schedule No. 6. For the supply of Oil, Cocoanut &c.			100	
Schedule No. 7. For the supply of Drugs, &c.....			100	
Schedule No. 8. For the supply of Brooms, Dates, &c.			100	
Schedule No. 9. For the supply of Tin, ware, &c Schedule No. 10.			100	
For the supply of Chunam, Sand, &c..... Schedule No. 11.			100	
For the supply of Cloth, &c..... Schedule No. 12.			25	
For the supply of Charcoal, &c. Schedule No. 13.			100	
For the supply of Stones, &c..... Schedule No. 14.			100	
For the supply of Bricks, &c..... Schedule No. 15.			500	
For the supply of Badges, Brass, Plates, &c..... Schedule No. 16.			100	
For the supply of Stationery, &c.			200	

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—D. P. W.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Visitor for Valentine's Day.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Mail is in.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Amenities of the Bombay Civil Service.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Promoters' Song.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—(Our Gems from the) Advertisements (Page)!

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Double Acrostic.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Our own Complete Letter Writer.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Light House Reflections.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Lecture of Miss Mary Carpenter.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—To Mazagon Shareholders.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICE.—Received this day, Overland, the following NEW and VERY SUPERIOR GOODS:—

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S.

Ladies' Black Kid, Elastic, Military heel'd Boots.
Do. do. do. double soled do.
Children's do. do. do. do.
Do. Patent Strap Elastic Fronts, to button.
Do. do. do. Gilt Buckles.

GENTLEMEN'S.

Gent's Kid, Elastic, Patent Golosh Boots, Dress.
Do. Patent do. Emperor do. do.
Do. Kid do. Plain Calf Golosh do. Walking
Do. do. do. do. Mock Button do.
Do. Shoes assorted.
2 and 3 Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—HOLDERS of ALLOTMENT LETTERS are requested to lodge the same for registration at the Office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle.

P. P. BENDIR, }
SCONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th February 1867.

MRS. J. NURSE, Midwife, begs to announce that she has REMOVED to No. 3 NOWLAND STREET, Mazagon.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS

Will open on the Esplanade, on SATURDAY, 23rd February 1867, on the ground lately occupied by WILSON'S CIRCUS.

WITH GREAT NOVELTY.

Prices to suit the Times.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co. (CALCUTTA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENG, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SILK DRESSES FOR MORNING AND EVENING WEAR—PATTERNS POST FREE.—J. SWEET & Co. have just received per Overland Steamer a Parcel of the above (in all the new colours). Full Dress Rs. 45 upwards. Rich Moire Antiques from Rs. 85. An assortment of Black French Lace Squares, from Rs. 14 to 18; ditto Rotondes Rs. 17 to 22.

Inspection of the above respectfully solicited.

8, Church Street, Bombay.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1867.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards:—

FORT WARD.
COLABA WARD.

No appeals against the Rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 20th Feb. 1867.

WE beg to give Notice that we have THIS DAY discharged Captain Paney from command of the Ship "VENILIA," 646 tons, and will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by him on his own or Ship's account. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for Owners.

Bombay, 18th February 1867.

NOTICE.—QUARTERS, suitable for the purpose of the Exchange and Insurance Departments of the Paper Currency, are required for Rent with immediate possession Offers will be received by the Officiating Commissioner of Paper Currency up to the 25th instant.

J. HARLEY MAXWELL, Col. Royal Engineers,
Officiating Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Mint, 18th February 1867.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING to receive the FIRST REPORT of the BOARD will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, 22nd February 1867, at 5-30 P. M., H. E. Sir Bartle Frere will, if able, preside.

The objects of the Board—General Education of European and Eurasian Children is requested.

G. C. REYNELL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, BLACK WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient, from close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN have THIS DAY removed their STUDIO to No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRIENDLY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Bombay, at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 25th instant at three o'clock, for the following business:—

I. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 31st December 1866.

II. To consider what steps should be taken with reference to carrying on the business of the Company.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February 1867. Secretaries.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT

will take place on SATURDAY, February 23rd, 1867, at the Residence of E. I. HOWARD, Esq., who has very kindly placed his House at Miss JACKSON'S disposal for the occasion.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board has the pleasure to announce that on March 4th next, the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS will take charge of the School held in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 18th February 1867. Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS of AMERICA.—This renowned Troupe of Artists of AMERICAN and EUROPEAN celebrity have just arrived in Bombay and are erecting their MAMMOTH PAVILLION on the Esplanade.

Although Bombay has been visited lately by two talented Equestrian Companies, The Rocky Mountain Wonders feel confident that their talent, which they will produce before the Public, will excel anything heretofore seen in India.

This talented Company have had the honour to appear by SPECIAL COMMAND before all the CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE, which has fixed upon them the title of Royal Artists. These Artists made their first appearance in London in 1859 at the Royal Alhambra Circus under the directions of Messrs Howes and Cushing. In 1860 they appeared in Paris at the Theatre Dela Gate where they created a perfect furor in the Theatrical World. They appeared again in London the latter end of 1860 and the commencement of 1861 at Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane Theatre, The Royal Alhambra Palace, and Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, then under the directions of Mr. E. T. Smith. In the Winter of 1863 they appeared by special command at Windsor Castle before Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family under the management of Mr. Phelps, who has the honor of selecting all entertainments for Her Majesty. Again in 1863 they appeared at the Royal Opera House in Berlin and at Wien Theatre in Vienna. In 1864 they accepted of an engagement of three years from His Imperial Majesty Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, who was then on a visit to Germany.

These Artists bring to India all the new and novel performances of the day, and hope to meet with the same support which has crowned their success in Europe and America.

Due Notice will be given for their OPENING in Bombay.

JOHN E. FISHER, }
JOHN CHAPMAN, } Directors.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

OF THE

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Price, Rs. 1-8, by Post Rs. 1-12.

Contents.

Introduction.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Ember days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

The English Calendar; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

The Indian Calendar; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews.
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar

The Native Festivals, Fasts and Observances—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.

Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
" " Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867
THE POST OFFICE.
Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
" " " delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
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" " Book and Newspaper Post
" " Soldiers' Letters
" " Letter Post
" " Bangby
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and
" " British Colonies
" " to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1803 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Do. in Bombay
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
" Firms
List of Europeans, &c., Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount be forwarded.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE.—On account of the numerous applications for learning the Art, we beg to state that in future the Company will be called the BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, and is now open at No. 7 Church Gate Street, for taking all kinds of Portraits.

Carte de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groupes, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain, Views of all the most Picturesque parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR CARRIAGES.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of 23 damaged Carriages, the Contractors supplying the Timber &c. for the damaged parts.

The Carriages can be seen, and forms of Tenders can be had, on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla Works.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for erecting Carriages" must be lodged at this Office on the 1st March next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Tuesday, First Day, 26th February 1867.

1. *The Gold Medal of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (any position). With Rifles of any description or make (excluding all Rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance 10 Rupees.

2. *A Sweepstakes* with Rupees 50 from the fund, for all comers. 5 shots each at 400 yards, in any position. Entrance Rupees 5. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the balance, and the third to save his stakes.

Thursday, Second Day, 21st February.

1. *The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (Hythe position). Five shots each at 600 yards. Entrance Rupees 10, to be won twice consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

2. *Enfield Rifles Sweepstakes.*—For all Comers (Hythe position). 3 0. Monies from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. Four shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Members of the Association only will be supplied with Rifles. Ammunition to be supplied on the ground. Winner to take two-thirds, and second the balance, third save his stake.

Saturday, Third Day, 23rd February.

1. *A Silver Medal of the Association.* Entrance Rupees 5. To be given to the highest score, made under the following conditions:—*Distance*—About 120 yards. *Rifles*—Any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled; to be loaded from the flask. *Time*—Five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels; to commence at the first shot. Competitors to come loaded, *but not capped*, to the firing point; at the word "Commence" to cap and fire; after each pair of shots to carry his rifle, ammunition, rod, and everything he makes use of in firing, round a post 50 yards off, loading when he likes, but not *capping* until he arrives at the firing point. No assistance in loading or firing to be given by any person to the competitors. *Competitors to enter as often as they wish on payment of an entrance Fee of 5 Rupees.*

2. *Time* permitting, *a Sweepstakes.* All comers. Any Rifles. 2 Goldmohurs from the fund. Entrance 5 Rupees. Five shots each at 100 yards, standing.

Monday, Fourth Day, 25th February.

A Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association.—To be shot for by Members of the Rifle Association of Western India only. Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. None other than the Government Long Enfield Rifles, and Ammunition, supplied on the ground, to be used. Entrance Rupees 10. This entitles the Winner to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' £100 prize at Wimbledon this year. Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate, at 200 and 500 yards' range, shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards.

Prizeman's Cup, value Rs. 150.—To be shot for by non-winners of Prizes (who are Members of the Association) at this or any previous meeting. Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Any Rifles, any position. Entrance Rs. 5. There must be six entries at least, or the Cup will be withheld.

Wednesday, Fifth Day, 27th February.

The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes—with Rupees 30 added from the Fund. Open to all Comers. To be shot for only with Government Long Enfield 1853, (vide General Hay's description published in the Bye Laws) at 300 and 500 yards. 3 shots each in Hythe position. Entrance for N. C. Officers and Marksmen of H. M.'s Regiments Rs. 2, for Privates Rs. 1 each, for all others Rs. 5. The Winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the 2nd one third, and the 3rd to save his entrance.

Saturday, Sixth Day, 2nd March.

A Silver Cup, value Rupees 200. All Comers. 4 shots each at 300, 500 and 800 yards. Any Rifle, any position. Entrance Rupees 10.

Another Match will probably be shot for on this day; the particulars of which will be given hereafter.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Director Rifle Association of Western India.
Bombay, 30th January 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market continues extremely dull. Bombay Bank shares are freely offered at 63 per cent discount, and there is a marked downward tendency. Of Old Financial shares there are sellers at Rs. 39 per share, of Victorias at Rs. 1,130, and of Mazagon shares at Rs. 610 per share.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed.	Nominal value of Shs.	Paid Up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
2,100,000	4,000	4,000	2	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,00,000	1,000	1,000	8 per ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	63 p. ct. dis.
2,000,000	500	500	5 per ct.	Bombay Fires. Bank	94 per sh.
2,000,000	250	200	8.50 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	65 per share.
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Oriental Banking Company	68 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	124 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	5	Chartered Bank of India, & China	180 per share.
2,500,000	250	187½	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
1,500,000	100	100	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	2	Delhi and London ...	Not quotation.
2,500,000	100	100	12	Union Peninsular	
1,000,000	250	250	12	London & China ...	15 p. share.
1,000,000	100	100	10	Madras Bank ...	89 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	250 p. ct.		National Bank of India ...	110 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	75 p. ct. pm. ex-div.
1,000,000	250	250	.....	Royal Bank of Bengal	56 per share
1,000,000	250	250	.....	Universal Bank	58 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

2,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ... ...
250,000	100	62½	.....	Elphinstone Land Co. ... ...
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	Financial Assoc. of India and China
2,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do. ... ...
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Peerl Land Co. ...
3,000,000	1,000	900	.....	Horse and Land Investment Co. ...
600,000	1,000	600	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	2 p. a.	Port Commissioners ...
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	United Victoria Cotton Land Co.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

250	all	8 per ct.	.....	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...
250	216	5 per ct.	.....	Do. New Shares ...
2,500	all	5 per ct.	.....	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company ...

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank ...	4 months' sight ...	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. Private ...	Do. do. ...	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. ...	10 Days sight ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. ...	20 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
Ceylon ...	Demand ...	2.0 nominal.
China Horse Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... ... 6 per cent.
Bankable Bills ... ... 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... ... 9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Scrip Rs. Transfer Loan of 1858-59 ... ... Rs. 98½
Do. Do. Do. Loan 1858-61 ... ... ,, 99
Do. Do. Do. 1859-60 ... ... } ,, 88½
Do. Do. Do. 1860-61 ... ...
Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan 1858-59 ... ... ,, 103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1864-65 ... ... ,, 100
Five ditto half per cent. ... ... ,, 110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ... ... Rs. 10-4 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes ... ... ,, 10-4
Dollars ... ... ,, 2 3
Cowries ... ... ,, 2 0
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 2 0
German Crowns ... ... ,, 2 0
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,, 0 13
Gold Dust ... ... ,, 16 0
Gold Leaf ... ... ,, 16 0
Per Gold 10 oz. English ... ... ,, 10 4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.
Dharwar Superfine ...	275 to 278
Dholera ...	240 to 249
Broach ...	235 to 240
Surat ...	235 to 240
Broach ...	240 to 245
Oomrawuttee ...	230 to 235
Akola ...	220 to 225
Khandeish ...	210 to 220
Bengal ...	230 to 235
Coompta ...	230 to 235
Viegapt ...	240 to 250
Tinnevelly ...	160 to 190
	NEW.
Comrawuttee ...	275 to 276
Akola ...	260 to 270
Khandeish ...	255 to 270
Berars ...	250 to 260
Dholera ...	240 to 245
Broach ...	230 to 235
Bengal ...	220 to 225
Coompta ...	220 to 225
Vingapt ...	240 to 250
Tinnevelly ...	160 to 190

Ready Sales ... ... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery, 200 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Collier, Lieutenant Colonel, 87th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Ker bert, Lieutenant J., 22nd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Sconce, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Pioneer, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.
Pridden, Lieutenant C. E., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.
Aitken, Lieutenant W., 42nd Foot, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Hebbert, Lieutenant W. S., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Secunderabad.
Forde, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kampteo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20. Sclestia(s) ... ... ,,Hongkong, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20. Ripon(s) ... ... Aden and Suez.
Indian Empire(s) ... ... Liverpool.
Queen ... ... Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S. *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
B. C. and M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, for Aden, Juddah and Hodeida.
R. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship Dilemma, for London via Karrachee.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—February 14th, screw steamers *Burmah*, for Northern Ports, and *Nubia*, for Suez.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 28 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR.—FEB. 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ... ...26th 4h. 23m. P.M.

Days	Days of Month	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	21	Venus at greatest elong 46 0 44 W. at 3-30 A.M.	6 21	6 1	0 24	0 46	
Fri.	22	Venus rises at 3-59 A.M.	6 21	6 2	1 0	1 17	
Sat.	23	Day breaks at 5-40 A.M.	6 20	6 2	1 35	1 53	
Sun.	24	1st in Lent. Sunday.	6 20	6 3	2 11	2 31	
Mon.	25	Moon passes 2° 9' N. of Saturn at 0-39 P.M.	6 20	6 3	2 56	3 14	
Tues.	26	Length of day 11-40.	6 20	6 3	3 52	4 6	
Wed.	27	Jupiter rises at 5-19 A.M.	6 20	6 4	4 36	5 0	

10th February 1867, Thursday, Rm. 16.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned days during the ensuing months:—

March 1st, 6th, 16th, 20th, and 29th.
April 3rd, 14th, 20th, and 28th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALTA," (1,342 Tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain BADE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day TUESDAY, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th February 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adjustment of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Thursday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bundar at 8-30 A. M. precisely on Friday morning.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MEDINA," (1,037 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain HOCKIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd March at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, 27th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Cheet of Opium for which receipts is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1867.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adjustment of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Ball Programmes of the newest designs.

Bills of Lodgings.

Bills of Exchange.

Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.

Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.

Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.

Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.

Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide. Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements at Apollo House. BADHAM'S.

FOR SALE, a powerful Iron Grey HORSE, lately the property of an Officer. Apply to MR. STEPHENS, Presidency Bank.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled, in 4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. ,, 3 per doz. pts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Market. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 28th instant, for ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS to GRANT BUILDINGS. Particulars of the work will be given on application at the Manager's Office, in No. 8 Grant Building, between the hours of 12 & 3 P. M. daily.
GEO. BROOKS, Manager Grant Buildings.
20th February 1867.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of SIXPENCE IN. on the amount of the admitted Claims on the above Estate will be PAID to CREDITORS on application personally, or by their ATTORNEYS, at my Office on and after this date.
JOHN L. SCOTT,
Manager to Trustees of C. F.'s Estate.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st February 1867.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER LIMITED.—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., the following amongst other Resolutions was passed:—"That Half-yearly General Meetings be held in the month of August of each year, at which the Directors will report on the state of the Company's affairs and position; and should the Directors deem it advisable they will recommend an interim dividends. Clause 31 of the Company's Articles of Association to be altered accordingly."

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th March, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the above Resolution. By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL,
Calcutta, 12th February 1867. Manager.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, Parsee Albanian, who lately traded in Bombay in his own name.

WHEREAS the said DORABJEE PESTONJEE has declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS and is desirous that his Estate and Effects should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said DORABJEE PESTONJEE will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 28th day of February 1867 at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Dorabjee Pestonjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees under the provisions of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees.—Dated this 20th day of February 1867.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for Dorabjee Pestonjee.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS, carrying on the business in his own name, and also trading in partnership with SEWRAJ GUNGADHUR, KHIMJEE MOOTEE, LUCKMIDASS HUNSRAJ, RAMJEE JAITHA, JUMNADASS KHOOSALDASS, NUGINDASS JUMNADASS, under the name, style, and firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS and being desirous that his Estate and Effects should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY will be held at my Office, No. 8 Bell Lane, on MONDAY the 11th day of March 1867, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvent ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees under the provisions of the said Act, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees.—Dated this 20th day of February 1867.

JOHN CLEARY, Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 982 of 1866.

The Royal Bank of India, a Corporation registered under Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, carrying on business in Meadow Street, Bombay ... *Plaintiffs.*

Nanabhoy Cursondass, Hindoo inhabitant, lately residing in Bombay, but now in custody under a warrant of arrest for debt in a civil action at Ahmedabad ... *Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February next, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 16th day of January instant, in the above suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards, and 2/8ths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos 445 and 445, and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Shaik Memon Street, on the West by a Public Passage, on the North by the Khutterwady Lane, and on the South by the house of Thakoor Heerjee Zeroda, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of Land or Ground or some part thereof, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 239, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 32,257-8-0 for debts, and interest and costs; and further interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said amount until payment.

The sale will end absolutely to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

VENAYEK WASUDDEW,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th Jan. 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY, 1st March, at 7 A. M. The office will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 4 P. M. of the previous day.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having intimated their intention of running extra steamers (non-postal) to Suez, commencing in January, intersecting with the regular mail service, it is notified for general information that mails will be made up at the Bombay Post Office for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, on the arrival of the steamers at Mazagon. Letters will be kept open for late letters until 10 A.M. The steamer will leave from Mazagon Bundar at 1 P.M. punctually, and from the Apollo Pier immediately:—

February ...	25th	April ...	3rd
March ...	6th	Ditto ...	27th
Ditto ...	20th	May ...	4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers to India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

February ...	19th	March ...	22nd
March ...	7th	April ...	4th

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alteration in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

For Post Towns on the N. S. line of the G. I. P. Railway, Ahmednuggur, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, S. W. Provinces, Bengal and Punjab ...	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, i. e. Poona, the Deccan, the Peninsular, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency ...		
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i. e. Bombay-Surat-Baroda ...	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, i. e. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch ...	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. the Native Mails for the Post towns of Tarrapore, Omergama, Ismaula, Baida, Pardee, Bilimora, Dandee and Gundevee ...	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Bonglay Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 (noon) to 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails hereinbefore mentioned, viz.:—

First Delivery at 7 A. M.—Mails from the Bombay line i. e. from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Bengal, and local Mails from Coast.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Through mails from Malwa, and the South, also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and S. M. Railway lines.

Third Delivery at 4 P. M.—Local letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issues of 3rd or 2 P. M. Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 9 P. M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage .... 6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyonds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ... ... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ... ... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah	½ Tolahs.	1 Tolah	1½ Tolahs	Per 1½ Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 0
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	2 8
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 0

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

NO. IV. VOL II.,

IS NOW READY.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

CARTOON—Our Artist's Sketch of the Kemeny trip.
HALF SHEET—The ingenious Mr. Jones.
QUARTER SHEET—Our Sentimental Contributor.
D. P. W.
Cause and Effect.
Cupid and Valentine; and other Vignettes.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the next ASSEMBLY will be held at MR. E. I. HOWARD'S Bungalow, Malabar Hill, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at nine o'clock. G. P. BEVILLE, Secretary.
Marine Lines, 12th February 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Jan. 28	LAHORE ...	Feb. 13
AGRA ...	Feb. 16	LONDON ...	Jan. 18
ALLAHABAD ...	Feb. 15	MAURITIUS ...	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA ...	Dec. 28	MADRAS ...	Feb. 15
ALEXANDRIA ...	Jan. 25	MALTA ...	Jan. 31
BANGALORE ...	Feb. 16	MEERUT ...	Feb. 15
CALCUTTA ...	Feb. 14	OOTACAMUND ...	Feb. 14
CAPE ...	Dec. 19	OUDH ...	Feb. 13
CEYLON ...	Jan. 31	PENANG ...	Jan. 21
FRANCE ...	Jan. 19	PUNJAUB ...	Feb. 13
HONGKONG ...	Jan. 15	SUEZ ...	Jan. 27
KURRACHEE ...	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE ...	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

THE collapse of many of the schemes of the days of 1864 has thrown a great number of individuals out of employment in Bombay. The large office establishments which were maintained by financial and reclamation and other companies have been dismissed, and the individuals composing them have been scattered about to search for the means of subsistence in any employment that may offer. Some have returned to the service of Government in inferior positions; others have found a scanty subsistence in uncongenial occupation; a few have gone back to England or have dispersed to other places; some have fallen into the happy posts of liquidators; but a large number have been thrown back upon their own resources, to get a living by their wits.

The reclamation and other schemes which were intended for the improvement of the city or the accommodation of commerce, drew a vast number of people around our public company directors and other wealthy men. They came to Bombay from all quarters:—engineers, contractors, secretaries, managers, overseers, mechanics, and a host besides, all anxious to secure some of the "good things" that were to be "picked up." Bombay was flooded with men of enterprize in a very short time. It was astonishing to think where they all came from. The last Census Return showed upwards of one hundred "engineers" in Bombay, and, as we have all observed, they seemed to be a thriving class, with money in both pockets. Times have changed, however, for engineers and their followers since the financial crisis, and it seems to be extremely difficult for the men of progress to secure "a job" anywhere. There now only remain to give employment to these individuals, Government and the two Railway Companies, with a little "sack work" on such companies as the Elphinstone. And as these patrons are not in want of engineers, the chief portion of our late engineers, managers, secretaries, and overseers are on the look out for "contracts." With such a host of "contractors" a keen competition must result, and so we find it. A few weeks ago we heard of as many as eighty tenders having been submitted for a single contract, and that several tenders were offered at prices which could not possibly be remunerative. Men of some skill and no capital are now often associated with native capitalists, and we have been informed of tenders having been sent in for an extensive railway job by two men who knew nothing about the work which they declared themselves willing to perform. This keen competition amongst "contractors" appears to be favourable for those who have works "to let," for they can secure contractors who will promise to work without fair profits, or, indeed, any profits at all. But we confess we have our doubts about the advantages of securing very cheap contractors. There is a point at which competition in trade becomes unhealthy, and Bombay has reached that point in the matter of building and such-like contracts. Many men who seem to be fit for nothing else, appear to consider themselves good enough for contractors. Now, with even the few works that are going on in and near Bombay, it must be of consequence to Government, the Railway Companies, and others to get them well executed. Cheapness is of consequence, but good work, skillfully performed is even of more consequence, because it is economy in the end. We think it is incumbent upon the engineers in charge of all the works in progress to discourage the advances of all pseudo-contractors, however high their former stations in life may have been. The tenders of such men should be rejected at once to give health to the trade. Bombay can yet remember how in the days of speculation, hundreds of men left their legitimate work to become brokers, because the profits were great and the work was easy; and how that in every large transaction the broker bought or sold his own shares before he bought or sold those of his employer. He looked to his own profits even while he pretended to be conducting his employer's business at a loss to himself. This is the state into which Bombay is falling in reference to contractors: all men without employment are contractors; and so long as they are willing to tender for works without fear of expected at a loss, that if they are to be favoured with "jobs," they must either become insolvent—if they were solvent—or they must exercise their ingenuity in improving their fortunes at the expense of the works with which they are entrusted, and also at the expense of the labourers they employ. Perhaps a few of them would run up heavy bills with the men who supply materials, and then disappear. Having nothing to dispose of but themselves and their savings, they would be prepared to become *non est* at a moment's warning. And we hear also of the free exercise of "powerful interest" in endeavouring to secure contracts at present. Many men who are ashamed to "go in for a contract" with their own names use the names of inferior men, and then back up the pretensions of their *protegés*. Such a system is both discreditable and unsafe; and where there may be found any reasonable grounds of suspicion in a tender, it should be rejected by heads of offices and engineers at once.

For the present, many anxious eyes are turned towards the Back Bay contract, as a peculiar prize for him who may be lucky enough to secure it: and we think too much discrimination cannot be used by Government and the Railway Company in accepting any tender. The work of bringing in the lines of B. and B. Railway to Colaba has been "jobbed" and retarded enough already, to make any more jobbery or delay desirable, and we hope this contract will be given to a practical man possessed of means for carrying it on, and means for giving a guarantee for its fulfilment. It would afford the public an interesting insight into the present state of contracts in Bombay, if the Railway Company published the whole of the tenders submitted for this Back Bay contract. But perhaps this cannot be done. Our sole reason for alluding to the Back Bay contract, which is to be let out immediately, is, because, it affords a good basis for our general remarks on the way contracts are being sought after at present, and also because it is an important public work.

It is not that those who have contracts to dispose of are not sufficiently acquainted with the Bombay contractors or the true prices of work, that we have desired to call attention to the subject, but because there is temptation to accept the "lowest tender" where there is such keen competition. The drainage works in front of the Town Barracks and in the Mint compound, which were placed in the hands of several contractors in succession at rates which could not pay, will convey an example of what we mean. These works remained unexecuted over a period of two years until Mr. Crawford stepped in and had them completed by offering fair rates. There is also, we must confess, the temptation of being advised by designing men: this may altogether exclude a healthy competition. The true contractor finds he wants nothing but friends to "back him up," in all else he is more than a match for the successful man, but without a friend, his lower tender avails him nothing. If it should become the rule in Bombay to allow contracts to go to men who have no practical acquaintance with their subject, the few good contractors we possess will seek another field for their enterprize, and low as Bombay is at present in regard to engineering and building works, we think that in view of speedily returning "better times" these men should not be discouraged, but should have fair play meted out to them at all times. It is not the true contractor who has had anything to do with projecting the aerial schemes of 1864: then the engineer was in the ascendant, and it was his *genius* that planned the schemes and promised illusory dividends, and it is many of this class who write C. E. after their names, who have stepped downwards in the scale of society to take the bread from the mouth of the matter-of-fact contractor. We know that is a good thing to have a contractor who is acquainted with his work, but we do not think he is any better for being a Civil Engineer; on the contrary, while Bombay would not be much benefited by having all her contractors Civil Engineers, the true Civil Engineer would be a little out of place as a contractor,—a round peg in a square hole, in fact.

And the great number of contractors that Bombay now maintains, are not confining their attention to reclamation, building, and kindred works, but are ready to jump at anything. They will submit tenders for supplying grass, road metal, railway waggons, bricks and tiles or anything else out of which a profit may be extracted. Employment of this kind is congenial to a large number of lazy men. Very little appears to be required to make a living in Bombay. Seek a friend, or the friend of a friend who has a contract to dispose of, and having secured the contract, sub-let it, and subsist on the profits. There are many who are content to live such a life at present, and their ingenuity is very commendable. They "keep up appearances" even after they have passed through the Insolvent Court.

THE special train which left Bombay for Nagpore on Tuesday at midday with a party of gentlemen to celebrate the opening of the section of the Nagpore extension from Sindee to the capital of the Central Provinces, reached Nagpore yesterday at noon, after twenty-four hours' journey. The train was met by Mr. Temple the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, near Nagpore, and a formal entry was made into the city with great ceremony.

WE remind our readers that the first stone of the "Sassoon Mechanics' Institute" will be laid to-day by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, on the Esplanade, on one of the plots of ground facing Forbes Street. As this will be probably the last occasion of any similar ceremony Sir Bartle will preside at in this Presidency, we anticipate a large gathering. It is, moreover, the first stone publicly laid on the site of our new Fore town, and is In Memoriam of our venerated townsman, David Sassoon, coupled with a very popular and useful Mechanics' Institution.

THE *Englishman*:—The recent repulse of Syud Toorkee, brother of the late Sultan, from Muscat, does not seem to have changed his hopes of yet depriving his nephew of a throne secured by parricide. He has declared his intention of again contesting Oman with Syud Zulim, and is said to be intriguing with the Chiefs of Aboukuthy and Bakay, and preparing for a united attack on the capital. The same letter which brings us this news, states that Mahomed Baker Khan, the British Vakeel at Muscat, had arrived, and been received by the Sultan.

THE same:—In consequence of the new regulations as to the payment of the postage chargeable on overland foreign correspondence, the financial results of the Post Office will, in future years, appear in their true state, according to the actual work done, whereas, in this report, the accounts are made out under the old system. This shows a net revenue of Rs. 43,78,647, being an increase of 24·85 on the receipts of the previous year, but leaving a deficit, as against the disbursements, of Rs. 6,29,357; but if the amount of official postage were included, the total revenue would amount to Rs. 55,67,272, which would show a net surplus revenue of nearly 44 lacs. That this is the fair and reasonable way of testing the Post Office revenue no one can doubt, and shows that, since the introduction of the present rate of postage, its financial success has been greater than even that of England. The increase in the total number of letters during the year is, comparatively speaking, small—only about four millions—and is mainly attributable to "service" letters, which have increased by the enormous number of 1,661,783 in one year. The total suspension of trade during the latter portion of the year is considered by the Director General to be the reason, why the total increase of the correspondence of the country has not been greater, and in this we have no doubt that he is right. The number of paid and unpaid letters continues in nearly the same proportion, although the sale of Post Office stamps—principally half-anna stamps on note paper—has considerably increased. The convenience of the European community has been so far taken into consideration that, a stamp of 3 annas 5 pice "has been ordered, and may be expected next year."

THE *England of India*:—The details which we have received of the fatal battle in Afghanistan on 16th January show, as we anticipated last week, that the Ameer's plan of action was in his usual rash style. Shere Ali rushed against a position chosen by the enemy, without any of that preponderating force on his side which could justify such a movement. Ufzul Khan has sent a *Mowadia* to the Viceroy announcing his victory. The Ameer Shere Ali's game seems well nigh up. We gave him no help, so that Ufzul Khan at any rate has not that grudge against us.

THE same:—Sir William Muir will *not* succeed to the seat in Council vacated by Mr. William Grey two months hence. Her Majesty has made another selection, and one hardly less satisfactory, it is said, but the name is for the present with-held. Sir William will therefore remain in the Foreign Office till he succeeds Mr. Drummond as Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces towards the end of the year. Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B., is likely to act for Colonel Lake as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; and Mr. David Simson, now on his way out to India, will probably occupy

sale as fixed by the contract of July 12 and further described as restricted by the certificate of July 24. Further I am called upon to decide on the whole of the defendant's case, as to the right which he sought to enforce against the Commissioner, by virtue of granting cattle over all the lands, and of cutting grass on lands not included in the written conditions of lease or certificate of the Commissioner. He has not shown to me that he was prevented cutting grass within the limits prescribed by the certificate of July 24, and I suspect to me on the construction of the written documents that he never had the right of grazing cattle at all, and therefore that the issue of readiness and willingness on the part of the plaintiff must be found for the plaintiff.

This conclusion amounts to a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum claimed. But I must say that there are peculiar circumstances in the case, which I do think are well worthy the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner. In the first place I think there can be little doubt that the lessees who in former years purchased the "Sircar's grass," as it is called, at least exercised a more extensive right than is now permitted to the present defendant. I have equally little doubt that what was verbally put up for sale was the "Sircar's grass," and not the "Sircar's grass." If therefore the defendant had immediately on the contract of July 12 being executed, as to him protested against the restricted right which has thereby been given, I do not think that the Municipality would have succeeded in enforcing the purchase by the defendant. Instead of doing so the defendant, as I must now hold, falsely pretended that he did not understand that contract, and that he never received the subsequent certificate of the 24th July. Again, it is to be remembered that it was not the Municipal Commissioner's agents, but those of the Collector, who interfered with the exercise of the rights claimed by the defendant. It was about a dispute which exists, or existed, between the Municipal Commissioner and the Collector as to the rights of the former over the land in question. This was hardly denied, and some endorsements made apparently by the Commissioner on the defendant's petition of the 2nd August seem to show that such was the case, and that therefore he was entitled to some assistance at the hands of the Commissioner against the Collector's peons. I must say that my experience appears ever to have been at fault, if it may be that the untruthful and dishonest course adopted by the defendant precluded his receiving such help, but I do think that if the Commissioner in the present case insists on exercising what I believe to be his strict rights, the defendant will have been severely, and I think I may add, excessively, punished.—Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1, 90 and Court costs.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1867.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD FEB.

FIRST RACE.—"A HURDLE RACE."—For all horses, Arabs to carry 10 stone. R. C. Over six hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches in height. Rupees 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rupees 50 each. To close and name the day before the race. The winner to pay for the hurdles.

SECOND RACE.—"THE GRAND STAND SELLING STAKES."—A Purse of Rupees 300 presented by Mr. Walter Sellman. For all horses, with an entrance of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

If not entered to run for	Rs.	To carry	st.	lbs.
Rs.	2,500	lbs	10	0
2,000	do		9	7
1,500	do		9	0
1,000	do		8	7
500	do		8	0

The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

THIRD RACE.—"THE ARAB MAIDEN HANDICAP."—For all Bonâ fide Arabs. R. C. Rupees 200 from the Fund, with an entrance of 10 G. M. H. F. for non-standing the handicap. The names of the horses to be sent in by 8 A. M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the other nominations of the day.

FOURTH RACE.—"THE BYCULLA CLUB HANDICAP."—A Purse presented by the Members of the Byculla Club. A free handicap for all the winners of the meeting. Entrance 15 G. M. 1½ mile. The horses to be handicapped by the Stewards. Acceptances to be sent in by 4 P. M. the day before the race.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Hon. Secretary Western India Turf Club.
20th February 1867.

The above mentioned races will close on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACK BAY COMPANY.

A CORRESPONDENT "X" writes us another letter in reply to "Y," from which we extract the following:—

In my first letter I adduced ten features, peculiar to engineering, as expressive of mismanagement on the part of the Back Bay engineers. Your correspondent assayed to refute them. In my reply I showed him conclusively (I submit the fact to the judgment of your readers) that in five out of the ten instances of mismanagement he supported my remarks, that in four others he shrunk from all contact with my exposures, and that in the remaining instance he misinterpreted me. Seeing himself thus routed, he resorted to the tactics of a peevish child, and excuses his naughty conduct by saying I called him names; and feeling the corner in which he has been placed for his misbehaviour, uncomfortable, he attempts to excite sympathy when he cannot find extenuation. Surely such conduct is unbecoming the present champion and the former benchman of the Back Bay engineers.

In this last letter your correspondent told the public that he "weighed the words" of "X". In this he tells them that "X" is up to some little game, and that he makes as much sound as an empty barrel. These are very interesting and discriminating pieces of intelligence for which the public I am sure will be very thankful. "Y's" past experience, guided under the altered circumstances by a larger pair of scales than he has been accustomed to, would certainly entitle him to some confidence in estimating anybody's weight, the same experience would also give some superiority in gauging the contents of a—barrel, and has also doubtless rendered him an expert in knowing when game is sufficiently high to be served up. I acknowledge his weight of his experience in all these instances, and bow in great humility before him as touching these matters; but I cannot help asking how this exhibition of admitted proficiency in a particular walk of life bears upon the subject I have brought under discussion. Perhaps "Y" has an intellect above his pursuits, and intends thereby to advertize the fact.

Being desirous to be on improvement, I would kindly direct my attention to the cultivation of a more rapid style of deduction in arriving at his conclusions. With a little faithful perseverance in this special branch of training he will soon learn to perceive that,

To prove me the greatest fool in existence, or the most doubtful witness, to prove that I am either contractor, pretensious engineer, or any nondescript animal he likes, will not lead people to the conclusion that

The Back Bay works have been properly managed, or, to borrow an idea from one of his own quotations, that the displays of importance we have all along been nauseated with in connection with these works, have not in the end turned out so many signs and proofs of impotence.

This mighty and deputed champion from the ranks of the Philistines endeavours very strenuously to bolster up a case by discrediting my testimony. He overlooks the fact that I have not rested the proof of any mismanagement on my own or anybody else's avoucbment, but upon results patent to all who care to look into the subject, those results that aggregate into "an Alps" of testimony, to which testimony I can add no more appreciable weight, than he himself does to subtract from it by living on it.

To cover the defeat "Y" makes a very shallow attempt to fix upon me a challenge as inaccepted. I say nothing of my disinclination to take up a glove thrown down by him, but I would ask every candid reader who feels interested in the subject, to compare my reply with "Y's" first letter, and to judge for himself whether there is as "Y" states it to be. In the committee of "Y" clients was miserable enough before, but it required the abilities of such an advocate as they have chosen, to make it something well nigh contemptible. Pope somewhere asks "What must be the priest where man's money is a god," and I will conclude by asking, what their state must be who employ such a pleader as "Y."

X.

THE FAILURE OF MISSIONS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have perused with the greatest interest your criticism on certain papers lately contributed to the *Bombay Saturday Review* relating to the failure of our Missions in India; and as I fully coincide with the opinions maintained by the *Reviewer*, I venture to offer one or two observations in reply, if you can afford me sufficient space in your columns.

As the subject is one of vast and increasing importance, and admits of many aspects, it is not surprising that it should attract public attention, and that advocates should be found for very opposite theories of missionary enterprize.

(*a*) Some looking wholly to the ground already gained, (with our most able and earnest Missionary, Dr. Wilson, point with triumph to the 200,000 Native Christians of all Protestant denominations [Bishop Cotton in his last Charge, gives 138,316 as inclusive of 60,000 Baptists in Burmah;] of the total 2,220 only are to be found in the Presidency of Bombay; and of these only 587 belong to the Church of England!) Such will conclude that the labours of the Bible Society have not been in vain; or if there has been failure in the past, it only remains to multiply Bibles in all the twelve spoken languages of India.

(*b*) Others looking to the vast field hitherto untried, and the way in which the Church of Christ is represented in these days in the face of 100 million who do not know His name, will "think nothing done, till all be done," and owning in the dismay the palpable failure of the past, will yet endeavour to animate those whom they can influence, for a manly and more far-seeing prosecution of this great work. They will feel that much depends on the heartiness into which various bodies, having a common end in view, will combine, in a spirit as comprehensive as Christianity itself, to make the Gospel of peace no longer a sword of contention, but a bond of real union and consequent strength, and this Gospel they will unite to set forth visibly in the face of a common heathenism, by the erection of a living Church, centring itself in some ancient capital of the East, and diffusing life and energy by a well organized system of operations to its furthest branches. They will point to the great citadels of English learning and English Churchmanship—our Universities,—and call upon them to widen their studies and deepen their energies, and so rise at last to the emergencies of an empire and to requirements of a world-wide Missionary Church. They will support the views of your contemporary, at least so far as to urge the need of abandoning all that is exclusive and repelling in our cold Protestantism, and employing every legitimate means of attracting worshippers to the Cross of Christ. This I understand to be the aim of the *Reviewer*, and in no way does he lay himself fairly open to the accusations of your article of the 7th inst., that he "would reject the chaste architecture of the Temple, and set up Christ in the house of Rimmon;—and with a total indifference to truth, would cover the proclaises of idolatry into a veneer of Christianity."

(*c*) Against here will be adduced cases of a scheme, such as with a fair show of argument you recommend in the article referred to above;—a scheme unknown in earlier days of Apostolic zeal and faith and self-devotion;—a scheme which being confessedly of a purely negative and instructive character, can scarcely hope to convert those who, weary of the uncertainty and unrest to which their own dreary systems of philosophy have consigned them, are seeking after a personal God, and the calm and certain hope of acceptance with Him. You condemn the *Reviewer*, who would reach the masses of ignorant Hindoo, by rendering the outward form of our religion attractive to the feelings and the heart, and an aid in supporting a convert's wavering faith under the heavy trials of isolation from kith and kin;—but you proceed to advocate a rational basis theory of evangelization (?) by which you hope to render Christianity more acceptable to an educated class, in removing from those Scriptures, which we receive as Divine on the authority of the Church from earliest days, whatever does not commend itself to man's finite reason. By "*divesting Christianity of all that is miraculous*," you would fain enlist the sympathies of the educated natives in favour of this bare residuum of a volatilized revelation, which at all events you think will gratify his pride of intellect. Whether such is likely to prove a successful plan of evangelizing India, is a question I must postpone for the moment. If I am allowed I shall not find it difficult to prove that it must signally fail.

It is a satisfaction to find that you are willing to endorse to a great extent the views of your able contemporary, as to the utter inadequacy of our present system of missionary operations, (I should perhaps more correctly say, the utter absence of any system at all,) and the consequently feeble results of half a century of mis directed efforts. It is too true, as Mr. Gibbs stated on a recent occasion, that with one or two exceptions, those who have volunteered for this "foreign service," have been men doubtless of earnest purpose, but unable to grasp the peculiar difficulties of their task, and intellectually unqualified to grapple with the metaphysical subtleties of those, whom they soon discover to be their masters in many branches of philosophy. From want of acquaintance with native life, feelings, and modes of thought, they find with regret that they are wholly unable to sympathize with or even comprehend, those whom they would convert. Our position, therefore, as a Christian Church towards "the rapidly increasing body of educated natives who have abandoned the gross absurdities of Hindooism, as well as many of the degrading practises of their yet deeply-rooted religious systems," is far from satisfactory. On this point your opinions coincide with those of the *Reviewer*! Doubtless in the eyes of the mass of the people, we are considered as "regarding religion more as a matter of race than belief," &c., and as not only tolerant of error, but wholly indifferent as to the extension of what we yet hold to be a divinely founded religion,—a Church on which rests the paramount obligation to "preach the Gospel to every creature." The difference between the true Christian aspect of toleration and that which is false and anti-Christian, was forcibly illustrated in the second number upon record (*Review*, Jan. 19.) It seems to me that this distinction is of the deepest importance, might be explained in a few words, and would, I am sure, suffice to put the sincerity of the writer's aims, and his regard for "the majesty of Truth." You might have spared him the ungenerous taunt of Jesuitical design, and had you allowed him the benefit of an impartial view of the context, you would scarcely have argued, that "it appears to be matter of comparative indifference with the *Reviewer*, that such a man should believe what is true; he must be made a Christian at any price," &c., &c.

What is Truth? is a question asked centuries ago of one who declared himself to be *The Truth* manifested; and it is a question asked since by every enquiring mind, when first led consciously to reflect upon the reasons of its belief. That in embracing Christianity the convert finds the true answer to this question;—that the Church of Christ can justify her claims still to be sole guardian of "the Faith once delivered," by her possess exclusively the Truth as revealed for man's universal acceptance. These, Sir, are points which it is the proper province of the clergy to maintain, as it is natural that others should look to them for a reason of their faith. The people at large,—our civilians and educationalists especially, who are more than any other class perhaps keenly alive to the progress of biblical criticism, as well as the members of our military communities, who perplexed by the plausible objections of sceptical writers, are unable themselves to follow out such questions to a satisfactory answer,—have a right to expect that their authorized guides should first themselves be able and ready to give an answer to those who ask instruction in the grounds of their belief.

It was most properly urged in No. III. (*Review*, January 26,) who encounter such difficulties as you refer to in the way of a simple assent to the "orthodox" Christian creed, do look up to our chaplains and missionaries to show them in what the strength of Christianity consists, and what is that special characteristic which gives it a right to supersede all other religions, and makes it—what it is—the catholic and absolute form of religion for all humanity. They must meet the objections which are often recklessly brought against "Christianity as the missionaries inculcate it;" they must relieve the doubts of thoughtful minds, perplexed by recent criticism; and they must answer the objections of sceptical opponents. It is not enough to lament over the sad development of modern scepticism; they must clear our sacred religion of the charges such as you bring against it. "They must satisfy their questioners that the Scriptures to which they appeal, do *not*, as I am convinced they do not, involve any real antagonism between faith and reason; whilst they point to evidences, historical, moral, and spiritual, which more than satisfy any reasonable demand for proof of their inspiration.

I feel that your columns do not afford a suitable place for discussions of a theological character; and I am most unwilling to appear as a religious controversialist. But as you have devoted two articles to disparaging the laborious efforts of our missionaries, who would enforce an unquestioning acceptance of these Scriptures upon the better educated Hindoo, who is once satisfied of the evidences of Christianity,—I feel bound to offer a word of apology for the views which, in common with the *Reviewer*, I distinctly advocate. If you will allow me the opportunity I shall hope to conclude the subject on which I have entered, and in which, as a clergyman, I am peculiarly interested, in a subsequent letter.

—I am, &c.

C. WALFORD, M. A., Chaplain.
Camp Dapoolie, 16th Feb.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, 17TH FEBRUARY.

WE have a chance of having a little war of our own, a charmingly minute campaign all to ourselves. It seems that some of the Bheel vagabonds are annoying the Sponth Rajah, and making his life a burden to him, so, as he is a friend of ours, we may find it necessary to discard our selfish neutrality and assist him to pay off his Bheels in their own coin. Under these circumstances a detachment of the 26th N. I. is ordered to hold itself in readiness for a start at any moment into the Rewa Kanta, which being interpreted, means the country on the banks of the Rewa or Nerbudda, a district which is nearly to the east of Baroda. I believe the riot is at some villages about seventy miles off on the Meywar frontier, and I don't suppose anything will really come of it. Bheels are generally ready for a row, but do not give much trouble when tackled. They are hardy men, but terribly in the rough, having apparently no civilization at all.

The Bhow Sahib or Commander-in Chief of the Guicowar's army gave a very well got up entertainment on Wednesday to the ladies and gentlemen of the station. The Chimunn Bagh, where it took place, is exceedingly tastefully laid out, not, such a large scale as the sumptuous Moti Bagh, but pretty and indeed elegant. On reference to a Dictionary I find that *chimunn* is a cock sparrow, whence comes *chimunna*, "little and pretty." I do not know if this be the true derivation of the name of the garden in question, but if it be, it is well-deserved and appropriate. We drove down about seven in the evening, and suddenly came upon a blaze of light, caused by multitudes of small lamps; passing through lines of fire, and under several triumphal arches composed of fishes and alligators capitally executed in green and gilding, we arrived at the reception room, where all was arranged in order for the guests. The eye, wearied with the glare of the brilliant approaches, found a grateful repose in contemplating the soft tropical plants around, which stooped and waved in the subdued right of the cool kiosque. As the carriages arrived, their occupants were received by the Bhow Sahib, who of course bowed, and by his mighty guest, the Guicowar, whose manly frame bent in harmony with the good wishes he expressed as he shook hands with the lady visitors.

But hark!

"What fairy like music steals over the scene,
Enchanting the senses, like Brown's chlorodyne?
'Tis the voice of the nautch girl as she floats like
A sylph
As she mingles her song with the *bajo walluh's* scream."

After a little conversation and settling down to work, the guests filed off in pairs to the banqueting hall, where the feast was not only that of reason, not the flow merely that of soul. A very good band entertained the party with selections suitable to the occasion; we distinguished, "The Roast Beef of Old England," "Drink to Me Only," "Twas Turkey's Fate," "The Chops of the Channel," &c. &c., and wound up with *chaste eclats* to the air of "Sweet Spirit."

The dinner over, all strolled through the grounds, which were most tastefully laid out as a sort of winter garden; the result was so delicious that I must describe it. Imagine then a pure white smooth surface, glittering with innumerable sparkles in the bright light of a myriad lamps. Conceive the forms of countless strange animals cut out of this, and dark plants growing evenly in the open spaces, flying elephants, winged horses, graceful peacocks, tigers and lions were all there, and all represented with a fidelity which little room for doubt as to the species. I understand the mode by which this peculiar effect is obtained to be as follows: The ground is first covered with the purest and whitest chunam, carefully smoothed and then copiously sprinkled with mica, which yields the attractive glitter. The forms of the animals are then cut out and the spaces filled with very rich and moistened earth, in this wheat is sown and in some manner stunted in its growth till the blade becomes as dark as cypress.

After admiring this pretty and curious garden, all passed on to the fireworks, which invariably conclude these festivals. On the present occasion they were remarkably good, and went off with the greatest success. Then came the ceremony of leave-takings, and the Bhow Sahib, having welcomed the coming, now sped the parting guests, who returned to their own domiciles well pleased and happy.

BENGAL.

THE plan for great houses on lines of railway comprises a public room, and six fair sized dressing-rooms, with eight bath-rooms attached. Each and verandah, being enclosed, will give an additional room, with, with one of the regular rooms, and two bath-rooms, will serve well for a married officer.—*Indian Daily News, Feb.* 13.

MADRAS.

BALL OF THE 60TH RIFLES.—This ball took place on Wednesday night (13th). His Excellency the Governor was present, being received by a guard of honour. The ball has been called the ball of the season. When it broke up we have not heard, but carriages were not in very great demand at 3 A. M. yesterday morning.—*Madras Athenæum, Feb.* 15.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WITH reference to the opening of the Delhi and Punjab Railway as far as Umballa, which was lately announced by Government as likely to be practicable by March of 1867, we are given to understand that Mr. Warrand, the Consulting Engineer, upon the faith of whose report the statement was made, slightly misapprehended Messrs. Brassey and Co.'s expectation on the subject. We believe that Mr. Heafeey contemplates being able to compass that far from trifling achievement by May twelve months, and by then may even be able simultaneously to complete the line for traffic as far as Loodiana, 70 miles on the road from Umballa towards Lahore, and only 120 miles from that capital itself. Indeed, seeing that the 35 miles from Umritsar to Lahore are already in operation in a little more than a year the Engineer will be able to cover the whole distance from Calcutta by rail, with the exception of about 80 miles. It is now found impossible to have the section of the Delhi and Punjab Railway between Ganzeabad and Meerut ready for traffic so soon as the 1st of March, as Colonel Elphinstone seemed once to hope might be; the chief or only remaining difficulty being in connection with the telegraph in construction. An obstacle of that kind will not, however, where so much has already been done well and quickly, cause much further delay.—*Pioneer, Feb.* 15.

AMONG the visitors to Agra during the famous durbar week, there came a Mr. Goldsmith of Bombay. His purpose avowedly was to engage in commercial speculations in Agra, particularly in cotton. The day before yesterday he adopted the extremely hazardous measure of hawking about a spurious telegram with the object of raising money. The telegram was as follows:—

No. 7962.—"From Bombay to Agra.
From Oriental Bank to Goldsmith.
Draw up to twelve hundred rupees and one hundred rupees Commercial Bank dividend.
(Signed) W. N. NEEDLE,
Telegraph Master (on duty.)"

The telegram was shown to Mr. Ellis who suspected its genuineness by the number. A day or two ago he had received a message from Bombay which had a much lower number on it. And in addition to this the signature of the telegraph official was on the left hand instead of the right. Inquiries followed at the telegraph office and the fraud was easily discovered. Mr. Goldsmith had obtained money from Mr. Ellis before, besides being indebted to him for articles supplied. It has since transpired that Mr. Goldsmith has been in the habit of giving out the names of people well known in this part of India as being connected with him in some cotton speculation, and he also produced a prospectus of a company which he said several gentlemen in Agra, (mentioning their names,) had agreed to join. There can be no doubt the whole thing was a premeditated and clumsily executed fraud. The spurious telegram was a most hazardous and foolhardy expedient and could only have been adopted by a desperate man.

Mr. Goldsmith gave himself out to be a man of considerable means, credit and resources, kept a carriage and pair and to the last, maintained a very plausible demeanour, well calculated to deceive. He has now decamped, leaving a wife and five children in his house.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 16.

CABOOL.

By a letter received from Candahar, dated so late as the 1st instant, we are informed that Shere Ally Khan has been defeated by the Cabooleas, loosing 3,500 of his men and compelled to fly to Herat, where he is said to be in very great straits.—*Our Paper, Feb.* 15.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE following items of news are culled from the China and Japan papers:—

THE *Hankow Times* of Jan. 5th, says:—"No reliable or definite tidings has been received during the past week as to the proceedings of the *Netnfei*. They are reported to be moving in a large body to the westward with the intention of gaining commanding positions of the *Han* and *Yangtsze* above *Hankow*, previous to a descent upon the three cities, from the opposite direction to that whence last year's attempt was made; but this is a mere rumour, the truth of which we cannot vouch for. It is to be hoped that they have not hit upon that expedient, for it is not unlikely to result in their getting a footing in *Woochang*, and *Hnanyang*, or even *Honkow*, in which event our position will not be by any means an agreeable one."

The most notable occurrence since the departure of the last homeward mail is the explosion which happened on the 17th January. At 1.30 P.M. the residents were startled by a tremendous report, followed in all buildings near the Preya, by the fall of broken windows, pieces of plaister, &c., and the rush of an immense number of Europeans and Chinese to the Praya under the impression, that the Powder Hulk near the Kowloon shore had blown up. It appears that the Brem. schooner *Themis* consigned to Messrs. Schellhass & Co., was lying alongside, and receiving powder from the *Zephyr*, powder hulk. By some means, which will of course never be known, it ignited, and the sad result was that both vessels were blown to pieces with their respective crews and the coolies engaged in discharging the cargo. The crew of the *Themis* consisted of the captain, mate, six other Europeans, and two Chinese; the only of them left is the captain and his life was saved only by the merest accident. On board the *Zephyr* were only two Europeans, Mr. Coleman in charge of her, and Mr. James, the former master. The crew consisted of four Chinese boatmen, and there was a sampan made fast astern in which their food was cooked, but besides these there were yesterday some twenty extra coolies and a shroff belonging to the firm of Messrs. Schellhass & Co., the agent of the *Themis*, employed only on board the two vessels in passing the powder along. All of these were instantaneously killed (amounting to some thirty six people); but besides them, it is believed, that about fifty lives were lost by the upsetting of the sampans and other boats within the range of the explosion. The actual numbers killed will never be accurately known. Only four bodies have been recovered. The *Themis* had on board her about 4,000 kegs of powder or nearly 80,000 lbs. The two vessels together had 115 tons of powder on board, though it is believed that only that on board the *Themis* exploded, blowing the other vessel out of the water.

The P. & O. S. S. *Ansoff*, Captain Baker commander, arrived in port last Monday morning, *en route* to Suez. She is under charter to convey from Yokohama to Suez at full cargo and has on board 400 tons measurement of goods, curios, &c., intended for the Paris Exhibition. These are accompanied by an ambassador with 200 officers and suite; also two first class merchants of Yeddo and suite. A complete Japanese tea house is on board, and while is intended (when unpacked) to be erected in the Exhibition. This part of the establishment will be under the superintendence of three Japanese ladies, who are also passengers, and who will serve out the delicate beverage tea to their (no doubt) numerous customers.

From the *Japan Times Overland Mail* of the 17th January, we learn that the principal political occurrence of the fortnight is the determination come to by the Foreign Ministers to accept an invitation tendered them by Sotsuboshi, the new Shogdon, to visit him at Osaka.

On the 29th Dec. Sir Harry Parker concluded with the Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Japanese Government, and in concert with his colleagues, the representatives of France, the United States of America and Holland, an agreement for the improvement, security from fire, and extension of the settlement of Yokohama. Among other conditions it is agreed that the lands reserved for public buildings, cemetery, public park, and race course, as provided in Articles IV, VIII, and X of this agreement, shall be given over to the foreign Consuls in trust for the use of the foreign community under deeds to be approved by the foreign representatives.

Many Japanese of high rank have left or are leaving this country for the purpose of being present at the French Exhibition. We have mentioned the departure of Satsuma's brothers and suite from Nagasaki and almost every mail now carries away Japanese passengers. A large number of young gentlemen have been sent to Europe for education, and the very best results are to be anticipated from the evidently strong desire manifested amongst the upper classes of Japanese to see for themselves the nations of the West. By the *Alphee* arrived a number of French officers, commissioned and non-commissioned—all men carefully picked for the service—whose mission, though of perhaps not so useful a character to the people will, when fulfilled, materially strengthen the power of the Shogoon's government. They have been engaged as drill instructors to the Yedo army, which will be trained, clothed, and armed on the French model.

We regret extremely (says the *Herald*) that we have again to record the death of a French marine, by the hands of Japanese. It appears that the unfortunate man whose name was Hourdot, a sergeant of marines on board H. I. M.'s steamer *Guerriere*, got very drunk, and rendered himself extremely annoying to all the Japanese he met, by assaulting them quite indiscriminately. At last, reaching the square on the right of Oita-matchi as you come towards the settlement in which stood the temple Kompera Sama, he went into a house, and molested a woman, pulling her into the street and beating her. A foreigner passing at the time witnessed his behaviour so far, and saw him turn upon a Japanese officer and assault him, but not feeling himself competent by himself to take him in charge, he hastened to obtain assistance, and in a few minutes returning with some others found the man lying dead. He was carried to the station, and informed the superintendent who accompanied him back to the spot, and discovered that death had been caused by a wound six inches long upon the side of the head, through which the brain was protruding. The weapon used was a stake about the size of a very thick bamboo. The body was at once removed, and the Japanese police arrested three persons as having been concerned. The Japanese authorities fully apprehend that many more were supposed to have been concerned in the unfortunate deed; and so determined were they to secure all, that a strong guard was placed at every gate leading from the settlement, and no man was allowed to pass out without an examination, and giving a good account of himself.

According to the Japan papers the San Francisco route appears to be likely to take the principal number of passengers going from thence to Europe. Already several well known residents have left by the *Colorado* the first steamer of the new line, which reached Yokohama *en route* to Hongkong on the 25th January, and leaves Hongkong for San Francisco on the 13th February.

H. M. S. *Princess Royal* (Admiral King's flagship) is at Nagasaki. In a private letter that we are permitted to quote from, we learn that the passage by the Inland Sea was not taken as intended. The writer says:—"We did not go through the Inland Sea, our usual route, as the weather was so bad, but we had a fair way between Cape Sagami and Vries Island, than a gale of wind arose at W.S.W. right in our teeth, driving us to the leeward of the islands, and keeping us there. The old ship was far more uneasy than I ever knew her; all our servants were sick. Our chief engineer was flung across the ward-room against the beer cask and four others upon him, and he has not yet recovered. We should have been here sooner, had we waited at Yokohama two days longer."

The vessel is fitting out in Nagasaki for her homeward passage; and we learn that she gave a farewell ball to the inhabitants, at which there were several Japanese guests.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

(From the Friend of India, Feb. 14.)

IS a few days Sir Bartle Frere will bid farewell to Bombay. As a civilian in these later times his career, extending over the third of a century, has been unique. The Mutiny even more than the lapse of time has thrown back into what seems a distant past, the lives of the men of Lord Wellesley's school. Metcalfe, Malcolm, Mountstuart Elphinstone and George Clerk rose through every grade, distinguished themselves in each, combined great political with ordinary administrative services, and retired to find in England new duties and new honours. After them there was no well-marked official school till Lord Dalhousie arose. His men saved India in the troubles of Fifty-seven and have since consolidated the empire which he completed. Sir Bartle Frere's experience of Indian life extends far back, and the traditions of his early career in Bombay were so closely associated with the name and the work of Mountstuart Elphinstone, that he has always manifested some of the best characteristics of the former school. To that he owes his sympathy with native aspirations, his quickening of native progress, his advancement of native officials, his familiarity with native and especially Mahratta annals. But, although not directly influenced by Lord Dalhousie, as the present Viceroy for instance has been, Sir Bartle Frere owes to the acts and policy of the great pro-consul that breadth of view which has always placed him in striking contrast to his brother civilians who have successively been taken from the Secretary's office to the Lieutenant Governor's chair. His career has manifested the possession of much that is valuable in both schools. He has risen successively, and with more than credit through almost every office, political and administrative, while the dependent spirit and narrow routine of the secretariat have not cramped his sympathies or given a one-sided character to his views. Assistant Collector at Poona; Revenue Commissioner with Sir George Wingate; Private Secretary to Sir George Arthur, the Governor; Sir James Outram's successor at Sattara both as Resident and, on its lapse, as Commissioner; Commissioner of Sindh after Mr. Pringle who governed for a short time on the departure of Sir Charles Napier; a colleague and friend of Lord Canning; Governor of Bombay and finally an adviser of the Secretary of State in the Home Council, nothing is more probable than that Sir Bartle Frere may be permitted hereafter to top the official pyramid in the office which Lord Macaulay held for a time, which Mountstuart Elphinstone twice refused, which Sir Henry Lawrence would have adorned had he lived and which Sir John Lawrence has for three years occupied.

The appointment of Sir Bartle Frere to the Home Council, even more than the possibility that six or seven years hence he may be Governor General, makes it important for us to estimate aright the weaknesses as well as the strong points of his official character. No one is so likely to exercise a powerful influence over the Secretary of State whoever he may be—such an influence as he wielded almost unconsciously over Lord Canning alike as the official adviser of that Governor General and the friendly interpreter of his policy and character to an irritated public. For this we hold to have been the most remarkable and honourable fact in Sir Bartle Frere's long service. What he did in Sindh, what he has since accomplished in Bombay according to his too undiscriminating admirers, was little compared with the services he rendered to the empire at Calcutta. In Sindh he had a virgin province to work on, as the Lawrences had in the Punjab, Colonel Phayre in Pegu, and more recently Mr. Temple in Central India. But no one will say that he did better than these Chief Commissioners. He did not do so well as the Punjab men, if only because he had not the same scope and was controlled by an official head. Government, instead of stimulated by a man like Lord Dalhousie. And if Sir Bartle Frere has an enemy, he could effectually damage his reputation by setting forth in order the mistakes of the Bombay Government during the past five years. That Government is primarily responsible for the fact that the mania of speculation ran unchecked over the Presidency, burning up all public virtue and destroying much private nobleness. It was the author of the clause in the Bank's new charter which was the root of the mischief. It virtually established the Back Bay and Mazagon Reclamation Companies, and petulantly strove to force the Supreme Government to take shares in the former bubble. Laudably anxious to obtain for the State a proportion of the wealth with which the cotton trade deluged the Presidency, Sir Bartle Frere's ambition overleaped itself while it fostered immoral speculation. Not only does His Excellency depart without a brick of new Bombay being laid, but, failing to meet his engagements, he has forced Mr. Massey to ask for a loan of sixty lakhs. The conduct of public business in the Bombay offices is a marvel of dilatoriness and unsatisfactoriness. If we look to educational and social progress we find that, personally indeed, Sir Bartle Frere has always been in the front, but as Governor, for some reason best known to himself, he persistently supported an educational Director like Mr. Howard, and a policy which was so retrogressive as to call forth the interference of the Secretary of State. Finally, falsifying all his teachings when a member of the Governor General's Council, he has opposed the Government of India with a bitterness defensible only so long as Sir C. Trevelyan was his opponent, and a supercilliousness which, in a recent case, was on the point of bringing the Supreme and Bombay Governments into violent collision. Sir Bartle Frere has yielded to the very natural temptation in a subordinate Governor which he condemned in Sir C. Trevelyan when Governor of Madras. During his five years tenure of office and especially since the appointment of a brother civilian as Viceroy, he has forgotten his own admirable maxim—"While I have always advocated the utmost latitude being allowed not only to all Governments but all local administrations regarding all local affairs, I have always considered general finance, the control of the army, and external politics, as peculiarly the province and the exclusive business of the Government of India."

Still Sir Bartle Frere's is the praise of having done as well as any one else could have done in Sindh, and of having done better, during a crisis of such a magnitude and so foreign to all but a statesman, of the Gladstone type, than any ordinary Governor could have done in Bombay. Let us hope that he will not make the mistake of importing into the Secretary of State's Council the same spirit of opposition which has marked his career as Governor; that he will resist the temptation to interfere, through the Council, with the responsible Government of India. He too, may become the fossil official paralysis which is fast deadening all original and useful action on the part of the only officials who are cognizant of the facts and are in a position to catch the spirit of the millions whom we rule. Sir Bartle Frere will do well to repeat in the Secretary of State's Council the policy which marked him in the Governor General's. When he left Sindh for Calcutta at the end of 1859 he entertained the same prejudices against Lord Canning which were common to all India and were justified, as they had been originated, by the counsels of the purely Bengal civilians who surrounded him. Lord Canning enlightened by some personal knowledge of the North Western Provinces, was by that time not disinclined to abandon the policy which he first proclaimed at the Rajmehal railway dinner. Sir Bartle Frere was in time won over to Canning's conversion, and soon received from that haughtiest of rulers a degree of confidence which had never been shown to others, by one who was described in a famous acrostic privately circulated at the time as

Cold to his friends and clement to his foes.

More than this, Sir Bartle Frere won the confidence of the non-official community, and acted as mediator between them and the Governor General. His fair admissions in the indigo controversies, as well as his polished courtesy in private and public gatherings, soon led the public to feel that they were at last understood. Nor did the Bombay members of Council, under a kindly exterior, sacrifice principle. He gained the dislike of his brother officials, and incurred the only unpopularity which has ever clouded his name in Bengal, by the zeal with which he aided Mr. Wilson and especially Mr. Laing in saving the empire from insolvency. Every salary that was cut down, every office that was abolished, even in the over-grown establishments called into existence by the Mutiny campaigns, was the ground for an outcry in which he and General Balfour alone suffered, for Mr. Laing in England. The services he did then justify all the honours he has since enjoyed. And if, in his new sphere of duty, he will only show the same disinterestedness and imperial breadth, in strengthening the position of the responsible Government of India as to freedom of action, he may prove himself worthy of still higher honours.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE TUILERIES.

(Saturday Review, January 5.)

THINGS are changed at the Tuileries since the time when the little Gods used to gather round the throne of the French Jove on the first day of the year, and wait to see what sort of nod the great ruler of events would give. His awful frown set all the money-markets in Europe quivering, and an unpleasant word from his mouth was looked on as the portentous sign of war and bloodshed and the distress of nations. Nothing can be quieter than New Year's Day at the Tuileries now, and a marvel and thing less important than the Emperor's speech to the diplomatic body. It is true that his prophecies are of smooth things; his hopes are of peace; and his talk is of another of those Great Exhibitions which we trust do good to nations, but which vex the souls of quiet people who do not want to go to a foreign capital at a time of bustle and confusion, and yet are ashamed not to have seen something of what every one around them declares to be a wonder of the world. These honeyed words might be expected to carry comfort with them; but, unhappily, those who heard and those who read them cannot fail to remember that a year ago the same consolatory prophet declared he could see no reason why 1866 should not be a year of general peace and prosperity. Zadkiel or Dr. Cumming could not have shown a more hopeless ignorance of what was going to happen; and what we learn from the Emperor's New Year's speech is, not the future of Europe, but what France can no longer pretend to determine that future, and to longer pretend to determine that future, and to control the fate of Europe. The French may be as glad as we are, and as Europe generally is that this should be so. It is a most dangerous temptation, a source of great demoralization and internal trouble, to a nation, that it should be in a position to arrogate to itself the power and right of pronouncing what is and what is not to happen beyond its borders. Europe is much happier when its leading Powers are a check on each other. We in England have learnt to alter our own tone a good deal, to talk of ourselves more humbly, to be as quiet as we honourably can be, and to content ourselves with the determination of fighting very long and very hard if war is forced on us. France too has had to own before the world that she is not all-powerful. She has had to knock under to the United States, and has endured to be told what she must do and what she must not do on the American Continent. She also asked Prussia for a new frontier, and a compensation for the aggrandizement of the conquerors of Sadowa; and when Prussia gave her a point-blank refusal, she mildly replied, like Mr. Toots, that it didn't at all signify. The position of France is therefore greatly changed, but it is due to the Emperor to observe how largely this change is owing to his own wise and far-seeing policy. France was able to dictate to Europe because parts of the European political system were thoroughly rotten. Italy lay groaning under the yoke of the foreigner, and the foreign nation that held her in its grasp put forward claims which had no real basis in facts. Austria was a hollow sham, with a deadalive empire over Germany, a dead alive sympathy with the Papacy, a dead-alive supremacy over subject races. It is to the lasting honour of the Emperor, and it gives him an enduring claim on the grat

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. E. GRIMM, Esq.—Chairman.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM BURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £263,000 Loss.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Burjeeling and Nynectal.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ,, ...at lr. 1[illegible] per Rupee.
3 do. ,, ...at lr. 1[illegible] ,,
1 do. ,, ...at lr. 1[illegible] ,,
On demand ,, ...at lr. 1[illegible] ,,
Telegraphic transfer ,, ...at lr. 1[illegible] ,,
Bills on Bombay, Notes payable at sight, throughout Europe ...... at lr. 1[illegible].

Drafts upon the Head Office, 6, King William Street [illegible] *on the Union Bank of London.*

Government Securities are purchased and sold, ... bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and the money from Town to Town. Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be delivered.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, on the usual half-yearly when authorized so to do, or remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On ... of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of 1 per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of ... of any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances by Telegraph to be ... Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, ... or order.

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Bank of Bombay, 18th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above ... are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
EDWARD DOMBRE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
RICHARD ASHCROFT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
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MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	JOHN OSD, Esq.
S. A. FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	Capt. R. W. PEEL, R.N.
R. RAIKES DARBY, Esq.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
JOHN ESTWICK, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	WM. BEVAN WATSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN ANTHONY RICKE, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having framed its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the ... policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the whole of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

In all cases no claim will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	,,	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	,,	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	,,	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	,,	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	,,	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	,,	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	,,	MT. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	,,	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	,,	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	,,	DALGETY HATTON & Co.

For further Information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 94, and Twenty-Two Royal Charters. $,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Offices—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.,
H. Cleveland, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. | *Solicitors.*
R. J. W. Reynaldi. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Parsee community to the many advantages which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 5,625 ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,879

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 31st December 1865 were £823,708

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual ... on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the 13th said ... and after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.

Net Annual Premium ..	Rs	480 0 0
	,,	240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	Rs	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	,,	117 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	,,	123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.		123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, at a ... without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—The Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—All Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH ... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, ... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay ... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,900,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,663	3	2
Do. 1864	406,303	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	72,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under Instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerford, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Atkin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
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John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton B. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

FREL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60, to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now in hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which season's views ... Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 86.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suit , in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 1 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Underclothing, of all widths, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Belts, &c., Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 1 per doz. to Rs. 30 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 59.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 28 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Brocher Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Lace, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Rs. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tartanas, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Roche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, ... rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, ... As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves, very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CARRFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Up-Country Stations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cotton, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Wood Furniture, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depôt :—10, Coleman Street, London.

*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

All instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. bearing maker's name, which they consider the best guarantee of quality. All Surveying Instruments imported are either by TROUGHTON & SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROTHERS, or ADIE, and purchasers may select the same from the Manufacturers' Instruments in use by ELLIOTT BROTHERS or PARKES, and Photospherical Instruments by DOLLOND, TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROTHERS, and one or two other eminent makers.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolite six inch, Everest's pattern..... Rs.	500	0
Theodolite six inch, Transit spring tangent screws, &c. by Adie	550	0
The 7 Level, 10 inch, with compass, by Elliott.....	180	0
Dumpy Level 14 inch, with compass, by Elliott..	275	0
Do. 14 inch, without compass, by Do....	235	0
Do. 10 inch, with compass, by Elliott....	250	0
Do. 10 inch, without compass, by Do.....	230	0
Bow's Instantaneous Level and Gradient Indicator, with instructions for use.....	7	8
Spring Dividing Bowsers, with pole stands by Troughton & Simms.....	50	0
Spirit Levels in brass case, with adjusting screws, 6 inch, 10 inch, and 12 inch; enclosed in wood case. Rs. 10, 12, and	20	0
Prismatic Compasses, 3 inch, azimuth glasses, ball and socket joint and tripod stand, by Elliott....	90	0
Box Sextant, sling case, by Elliott.....	85	0
Dupple Reflecting Sextant for heights and levels.....	20	0
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The "Chronometer," for the measurement of inclines, entirely of brass.....	33	0
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Circular Protractor Howlett's pattern, arms, needle pointers, vernier, six inch brass	90	0
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The Opisometer, a convenient little instrument for setting-off distances on Maps and Plans. It consists of a small wheel of electrum working on a screw axis and mounted on an ivory handle, its greatest convenience is the facility with which curves may be measured	5	0
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Sectors of Ivory, 6 inch.....	6	0
Parallel Rulers, Elliott, solid brass, rollers finely adjusted 9, 12, 15, 18 and 20 inches, in strong wood cases, Rs. 15, 20, 24, 28, and	32	0
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Straight Edges, brass, with 36 inch scale, in wood case, (second hand)	10	8
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T Squares of Mahogany with ebony edges, 3 ft. 7-8, 3½ ft	8	8
T Squares of pear tree wood Tackets, 2 ft. Rs. 10, 24 ft.	12	0
T Squares of pear tree wood, 18 inch, Students...	2	0
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Squares of sizes, 6 annas upwards.		

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